

35PFR PLUNGER PUMP SERVICE MANUAL



35 FRAME SPLIT MANIFOLD

:

3520, 3521 and 3527
3535, 3531 and 3537
3545, 3541
3560

INSTALLATION AND START-UP INFORMATION

Optimum performance of the pump is dependent upon the entire liquid system and will be obtained only with the proper selection, installation of plumbing and operation of the pump and accessories.

SPECIFICATIONS : Maximum specifications refer to individual attributes. It is not implied that all maximums can be performed simultaneously. If more than one maximum is considered, check with your CAT PUMP S supplier to confirm the proper performance and pump selection. Refer to individual pump Data Sheets for complete specifications, parts list and exploded view.

LUBRICATION: Fill crankcase with special CAT PUMP oil per pump specifications (4.2 Qts. - 4.0 L). DO NOT RUN PUMP WITHOUT OIL IN CRANKCASE. Change initial fill after 50 hours running period. Thereafter, change oil every 3 months or 500 hour intervals. Oiler adjustment is vertical to start feed, horizontal to stop feed, dial to adjust flow rate. Additional lubrication may be required with increased hours of operation and temperature.

PUMP ROTATION: Pump was designed for forward rotation to allow optimum lubrication of the crosshead area. Reverse rotation is acceptable if the crankcase oil level is increased slightly above center dot to assure adequate lubrication.

PULLEY SELECTION : Select size of motor pulley required to deliver the desired flow from Horsepower Requirement and Pulley Selection Chart (refer to Tech Bulletin 003).

DRIVE SELECTION: The motor or engine driving the pump must be of adequate horsepower to maintain full RPM when the pump is under load. Select the electric motor from the Horsepower Requirement Chart according to required pump discharge flow, maximum pressure at the pump and drive losses of approximately 3-5%. Consult the manufacturer of gas or diesel engine for selection of the proper engine size.

MOUNTING: Mount the pump on a rigid, horizontal surface in a manner to permit drainage of crankcase oil. An uneven mounting surface will cause extensive damage to the pump base. To minimize piping stress, use appropriate flexible hose to inlet and discharge ports. Use the correct belt; make sure pulleys are aligned. Excessive belt tension may be harmful to the bearings. Hand rotate pump before starting to be certain shaft and bearings are free moving.

LOCATION: If the pump is used in extremely dirty or humid conditions, it is recommended pump be enclosed. Do not store or operate in excessively high temperature areas or without proper ventilation.

INLET CONDITIONS: Refer to complete Inlet Condition Check-List in this manual before starting system. DO NOT STARVE THE PUMP OR RUN DRY. Temperatures above 130°F are permissible. Add 1/2 PSI inlet pressure per each degree F over 130°F. Elastomer or RPM changes may be required. See Tech Bulletin 002 or call CAT PUMPS for recommendations.

C.A.T.: Installation of a C.A.T. (Captive Acceleration Tube) is recommended in applications with stressful inlet conditions such as high temperatures, booster pump feed, long inlet lines or quick closing valves.

DISCHARGE CONDITIONS: OPEN ALL VALVES BEFORE STARTING SYSTEM to avoid deadhead overpressure condition and severe damage to the pump or system.

Install a Pulsation Dampening device on the discharge head or in the discharge line as close to the head as possible. Be certain the pulsation dampener (Prrrr-o-lator) is properly precharged for the system pressure (see individual Data Sheet).

A reliable Pressure Gauge should be installed near the discharge outlet of the high pressure manifold. This is extremely important for adjusting pressure regulating device's and also for proper sizing of the nozzle or restricting orifice. The pump is rated for a maximum pressure; this is the pressure which would be read at the discharge manifold of the pump, NOT AT THE GUN OR NOZZLE.

Use PTFE thread tape or pipe thread sealant (sparingly) to connect accessories or plumbing. Exercise caution not to wrap tape beyond the last thread to avoid tape from becoming lodged in the pump or accessories. This condition will cause a malfunction of the pump or system.

PRESSURE REGULATION: All systems require both a primary pressure regulating device (i.e., regulator, unloader) and a secondary pressure safety relief device (i.e., pop-off valve, safety valve). The primary pressure device must be installed on the discharge side of the pump. The function of the primary pressure regulating device is to protect the pump from over pressurization, which can be caused by a plugged or closed off discharge line. Over pressurization can severely damage the pump, other system components and can cause bodily harm. The secondary safety relief device must be installed in-line between the primary device and pump or on the opposite side of the manifold head. This will ensure pressure relief of the system if the primary regulating device fails. Failure to install such a safety device will void the warranty on the pump.

If a large portion of the pumped liquid is by-passed (not used) when the high pressure system is running, this by-pass liquid should be routed to an adequately sized, baffled supply tank or drain. If routed to the pump inlet, the by-pass liquid can quickly develop excessive heat and result in damage to the pump. A temperature control device to shut the system down within the pump limits or multiple THERM O VALVES must be installed in the by-pass line to protect the pump.

NOZZLES : A worn nozzle will result in loss of pressure. Do not adjust pressure regulating device to compensate. Replace nozzle and reset regulating device to system pressure.

PUMPED LIQUIDS : Some liquids may require a flush between operations or before storing. For pumping liquids other than water, contact your CAT PUMP S supplier.

STORING: For extended storing or between use in cold climates, drain all pumped liquids from pump and flush with antifreeze solution to prevent freezing and damage to the pump. DO NOT RUN PUMP WITH FROZEN LIQUID (refer to Tech Bulletin 083).

⚠ WARNING

All systems require both a primary pressure regulating device (i.e., regulator, unloader) and a secondary pressure safety relief device (i.e., pop-off valve, safety valve). Failure to install such relief devices could result in personal injury or damage to the pump or to system components. CAT PUMP S does not assume any liability or responsibility for the operation of a customer's high pressure system.



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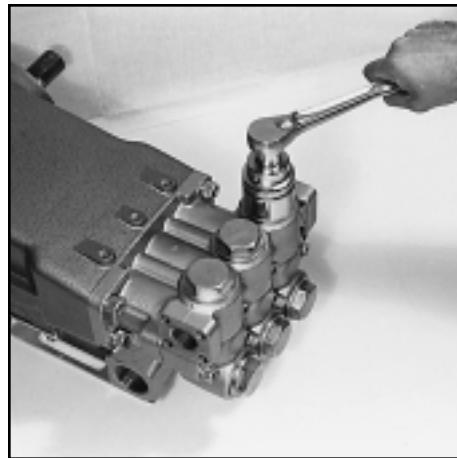
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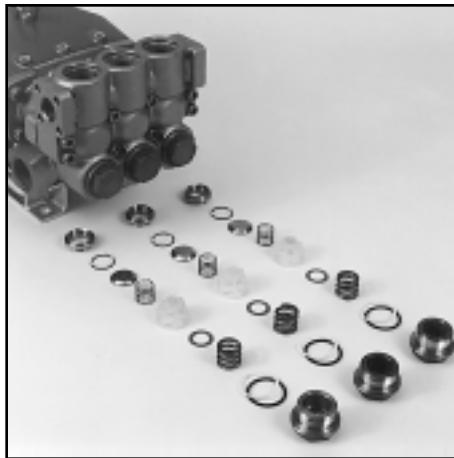
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The Pumps with Nine Lives



All models except 3560
Removal of Discharge Valve Plug



All models except 3560
Discharge Valve Assembly



3560
Stacked Inlet/Discharge Valve Design

CAUTION: Before commencing with service, shut off drive (electric motor, gas or diesel engine) and turn off water supply to pump. Relieve all discharge line pressure by triggering gun or opening valve in discharge line.

After servicing is completed, turn on water supply to pump, start drive, reset pressure regulating device and secondary valve, read system pressure on the gauge at the pump head. Check for any leaks, vibration or pressure fluctuations and resume operation.

SERVICING THE VALVES

Disassembly (All models except 3560)

1. Remove the six (6) M41 Hex Valve Plugs.
2. Remove the exposed Coil Spring from the top of the Spring Retainer. Thread an M10 bolt into the top of the Spring Retainer. The assembly will usually remain together. To separate, continue threading the bolt into the back side of the Valve Seat until it separates from the Spring Retainer. In all models if the assembly separates during removal, use a valve seat removal tool and lift the Seats from the chamber.

Disassembly (Model 3560)

NOTE: The Discharge and Inlet Valve assemblies are a stacked design and are both accessible by removing the valve plugs. Follow the same procedure for inlet and discharge assemblies.

NOTE: The Discharge and Inlet Valve assemblies may stay together or separate during removal.

NOTE: Spring Retainer may also separate from Valve Seat during removal.

1. Using an M12 Allen wrench remove the (4) four hex socket head screws (HSH) from each valve plug. Remove Valve Plugs with O-Ring and Back-up-Ring from the Discharge Manifold chambers.
2. Using a reverse pliers, pull the stacked valve assemblies from the valve chamber.
3. If the Inlet Valve Assembly stays in the manifold, use a reverse pliers to remove it.
4. If the seat separates from the discharge or inlet assembly, insert the reverse pliers into the I.D. of the seat and remove it.

Reassembly (All models except 3560)

NOTE: For certain applications apply liquid gasket to the o-ring crevices and seal surfaces. See Tech Bulletin 053 for model identification.

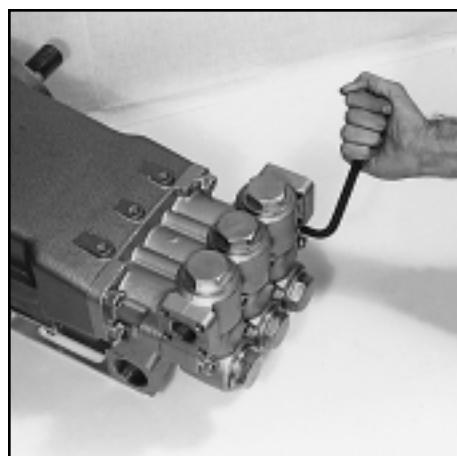
1. Examine the O-Rings and Back-up-Rings on the Seat and replace if cut or worn. Lubricate the O-Ring before installing.
2. Examine the surface of the Valve and Seat for pitting, grooves or wear and replace if necessary.
3. Assemble Valve Retainer, Spring, Valve and Seat by snapping together securely. Thread the M10 bolt into spring retainer for installation.
4. Lubricate outer O-Ring and Back-up-Ring surface and walls of valve chamber and press Valve Assembly squarely into chamber. Remove M10 bolt. Place the washer over the top of the Spring Retainer and then the Coil Spring on top of the Washer.
5. Examine the O-Ring and Back-up-Ring on the Valve Plug and replace if cut or worn. Lubricate new O-Ring and Back-up-Ring before installing onto Valve Plug. Exercise caution to avoid damage from the valve plug threads.

NOTE: The Back-up-Ring is installed first, then the O-Ring.

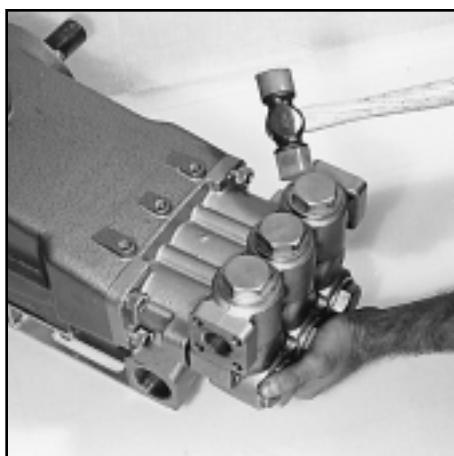
6. Slowly thread the Valve Plug into chamber. Exercise caution to avoid extruding or cutting the Back-up-Ring or O-Ring. Then torque to specifications.

NOTE: It is highly recommended that anti-seize lubricant (PN6119) be applied to the threads of all stainless steel components to prevent galling.

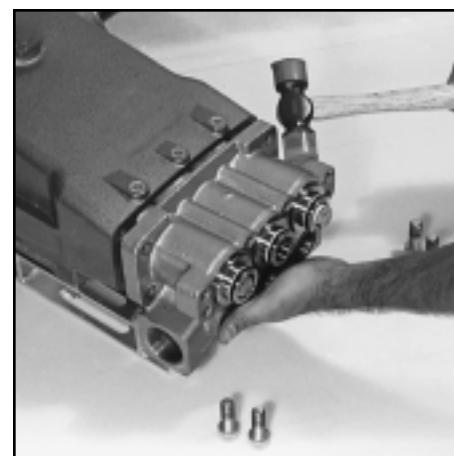
NOTE: Apply Loctite 242 to the threads of the Valve Plug (brass models) before threading into the valve chamber.



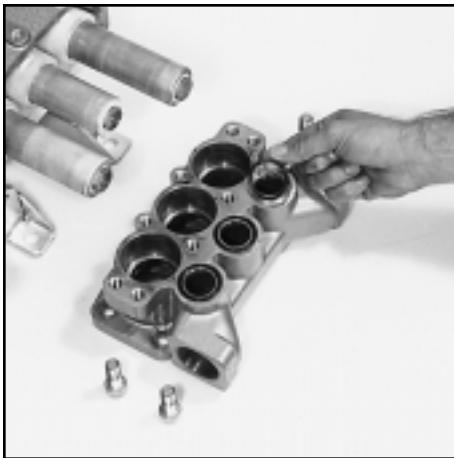
All models except 3560
Removal of Discharge Manifold Screws



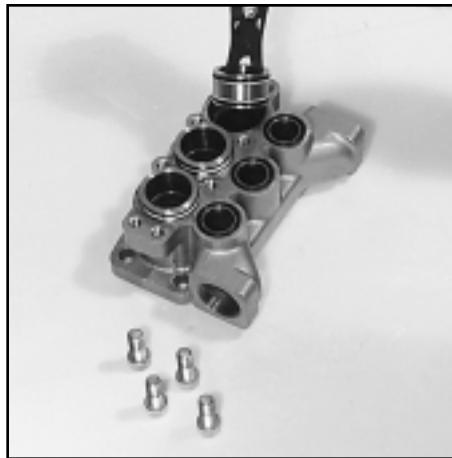
All models except 3560
Removal of Discharge Manifold



Removal of Inlet Screws and Inlet Manifold



Removal of Inlet Manifold O-Rings



3531, 3535, 3537, 3541, 3545, 3650
Removal of V-Packing Spacer from Inlet Manifold



3520, 3521, 3527
Removal of V-Packing Cylinder

Reassembly (Model 3560)

NOTE: For certain applications apply liquid gasket to the o-ring crevices and seal surfaces. See Tech Bulletin 053 for model identification.

1. Examine the O-Ring on the Inlet Seat and replace if cut or worn.
2. Examine Inlet Valves and Seats for grooves, pitting or wear and replace as needed.
3. Examine Inlet Springs for fatigue or breaks and replace as needed.
4. Examine Inlet Spring Retainers for internal wear or breaks in the structure and replace as needed.
5. Examine the O-Rings and Back-up-Rings on the Discharge Seat and replace if cut or worn.
6. Examine Discharge Valves and Seats for grooves, pitting or wear and replace as needed.
7. Examine Discharge Springs for fatigue or breaks and replace as needed.
8. Examine Discharge Spring Retainers for internal wear or breaks in the structure and replace as needed.

NOTE: Inlet Valve Seat and O-Ring are different from the Discharge Valve Seat, O-Ring and Back-up-Ring.

One Valve Kit required per pump.

9. Lubricate and install new O-Ring onto each Inlet Seat.
10. Place Inlet Seat on work surface **with small diameter side up**.
11. Place the Valve onto Inlet Seat **with concave side down**.
12. Place Spring on Valve.
13. Install Inlet Spring Retainer **with deep stepped end** over Spring and snap onto Inlet seat.
14. Lubricate and install O-Ring, then Back-up-Ring onto the Discharge Seats.
15. Place Discharge Seat on a work surface **with small diameter down**.
16. Place Valve onto Discharge Seat with the **concave side down**.
17. Place Spring on Valve.

18. Install Discharge Spring Retainer with **deep stepped end** over Spring and snap onto Discharge Seat.
19. Complete the stacked assembly by pressing the Discharge Valve Assembly into the Inlet Valve Assembly.
20. Place the complete stacked valve assembly into each Valve Chamber until completely seated.
21. Lubricate and install Back-up-Ring, then O-Ring onto each Valve Plug. Press Valve Plug into each Valve Chamber. Exercise caution to avoid damage from the valve plug threads.
22. Apply anti-seize lubricant (PN6119) to HSH screw threads and thread in hand tight. Torque to specifications in torque chart.

REMOVING THE DISCHARGE MANIFOLD

1. Remove the eight (8) HSH screws.
2. Tap the back side of the Discharge Manifold with a soft mallet and gradually work head from pump.
3. Remove the O-Rings from lower chambers of the face of the Inlet Manifold.

REMOVING THE INLET MANIFOLD

1. Using a hex allen wrench, remove the four (4) HSH screws. Rotate the Crankshaft to begin the separation of the Inlet Manifold from the Crankcase.
2. Tap the rear of the Inlet Manifold with a soft mallet and gradually work from pump.

NOTE: Support from the underside and exercise caution to keep manifold aligned with Plungers to avoid damage to the Plungers as the manifold is removed.

NOTE: Two screwdrivers on opposite sides of the manifold may be used to assist separation.



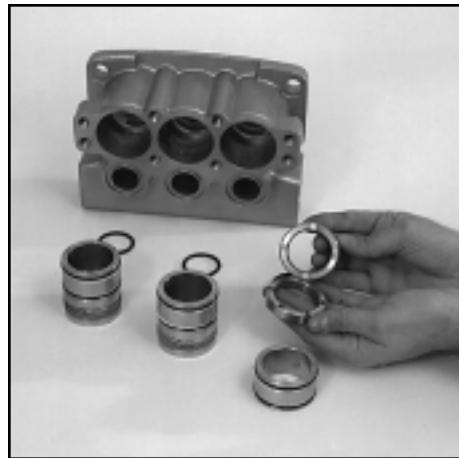
3531, 3535, 3537, 3541, 3545
V-Packing and Spacer Arrangement



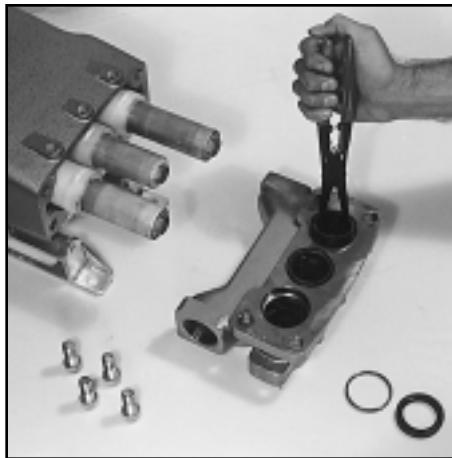
3520, 3521, 3527
V-Packing and Cylinder Arrangement



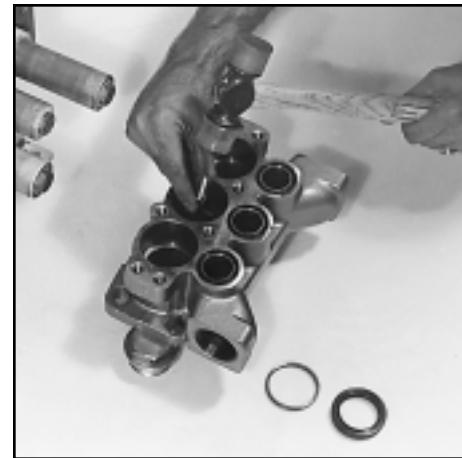
3560
V-Packing-Spacer Arrangement



3531, 3535, 3537, 3541, 3545
V-Packing Spacer and Spacer with Coil Springs



Removal of Lo-Pressure Seal from Inlet Manifold



3531, 3535, 3537, 3541, 3545
Lo-Pressure Seal and Washer Assembly

SERVICING THE SEALS

Disassembly of the V-Packings

1. Place the **crankcase side** of the Inlet Manifold **down** on the work surface.
2. Remove the V-Packings Spacer. These may stay in either the Inlet or Discharge Manifold ports when the Discharge Manifold is removed. If they are extremely dirty or dry, remove the exposed O-Ring and Back-up-Ring and insert two screwdrivers on opposite sides to pry out of chamber.
3. Examine both front and rear O-Rings and Back-up-Rings on the V-Packings Spacer for cuts or wear and replace as needed.

NOTE: The 3545, 3541 do not have Back-up-Rings.

4. Remove V-Packings Cylinder (3520, 3521, 3527), by inserting two screwdrivers on opposite sides of the V-Packings Cylinder and pry out. Examine O-Ring for wear and replace as needed.
5. Remove Spacer with Coil Springs (except 3560). Examine for broken or fatigued springs or scale build up or pitting and replace as needed.
6. With a reverse pliers remove Male Adapter, V-Packings and Female Adapter.

NOTE: Using the reverse pliers may damage V-Packings or Female Adapter.

7. Examine Female Adapter for worn I.D. and replace as needed.

Reassembly of the V-Packings

NOTE: For certain applications apply liquid gasket to the o-ring crevices and seal surfaces. See Tech Bulletin 053 for model identification.

1. Lubricate outer surface of V-Packings Cylinder and install new O-Ring in groove (3520, 3521, 3527). Press V-Packings Cylinder with **O-Ring end down** into the manifold chamber until completely seated.
2. Insert Female Adapter into V-Packings Cylinder (3520, 3521, 3527) or manifold chamber (3535, 3531, 3537, 3545, 3541, 3560) with the "V" **groove up**.
3. Fit the new V-Packings together, lubricate outer surface of the packings and insert into V-Packings Cylinder (3520, 3521, 3527) or manifold chamber (3535, 3531, 3537, 3545, 3541, 3560) with the "V" **groove up**.
4. Install Male Adapter into V-Packings Cylinder (3520, 3521, 3527) or manifold chamber (3535, 3531, 3537, 3545, 3541, 3560) with the "V" **groove down** (notches up).
5. Lubricate outer surface of Spacer with Coil Springs and insert into V-Packings Cylinder (3520, 3521, 3527) or manifold chamber (3535, 3531, 3537, 3545, 3541) with **springs facing down**. See Tech Bulletin 050 when servicing old style pumps; both the spacer with coil springs and inlet manifold must be updated.
6. Lubricate outer surface of V-Packings Spacer, install new O-Rings and Back-up- Rings in both front and rear groove and press into V-Packings Cylinder (3520, 3521, 3527) or manifold chamber (3535, 3531, 3537, 3560) with **small diameter down** until completely seated.

NOTE: The 3545, 3541 do not have Back-up-Rings.

Disassembly of the Lo-Pressure Seal

1. With the Inlet Manifold on blocks and with the **crankcase side down**, insert screwdriver into seal chamber and tap opposite sides of the Washer Spacer to drive out seal assembly.

NOTE: Models 3535, 3531, 3537, 3545, 3541 include Spacer and Lo-Pressure Seal. Models 3520, 3521, 3527 include Washer, Lo-Pressure Seal, Inlet Adapter and O-Ring. Model 3560 includes only LPS.

2. Elevate Inlet Adapter with **Lo-Pressure Seal down** and tap with screwdriver on opposite sides of seal to drive seal out of Inlet Adapter (Models 3520, 3521, 3527 only). Replace the Lo-Pressure Seal and examine Inlet Adapter O-Ring for wear and replace as needed.

Reassembly of the Lo-Pressure Seal

NOTE: For certain applications apply liquid gasket to the o-ring crevices and seal surfaces. See Tech Bulletin 053 for model identification.

Models 3535, 3531, 3537

1. With the **crankcase side of Inlet Manifold up** insert the LPS Spacer into the seal chamber.
2. Install Lo-Pressure Seal into seal chamber with **garter spring facing down** and press squarely into position.

Models 3520, 3521, 3527

1. With the **crankcase side of Inlet Manifold up** insert the Washer into the seal chamber.
2. Install Lo-Pressure Seal into larger diameter of Inlet Adapter with **spring up** and press squarely into position.
3. Lubricate outer surface of Inlet Adapter and install O-Ring into the groove of the Inlet Adapter.
4. Press Inlet Adapter with seal into seal chamber with **garter spring facing down**.

Models 3545, 3541

1. With the **crankcase side of the Inlet Manifold up** insert the Lo-Pressure Seal into the seal chamber with the **garter spring facing down** and press squarely into position.

NOTE: Install the LPS Spacer onto the plunger in front of the Seal Retainer and not in the I.M. seal chamber.

Models 3560

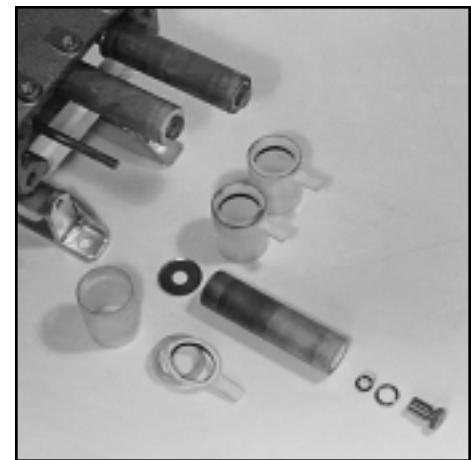
1. With the **crankcase side of the Inlet Manifold up** insert the Lo-Pressure Seal into the seal chamber with the **garter spring facing down** and press squarely into position.



3560
Lo-Pressure Seal



3520, 3521, 3527
Lo-Pressure Seal and Adapter Assembly



Plunger Arrangement

SERVICING THE PLUNGERS

Disassembly

1. To service the plungers it is necessary to remove the Discharge and Inlet Manifolds. Follow the disassembly procedure found under **REMOVING THE DISCHARGE MANIFOLD** and **REMOVING THE INLET MANIFOLD**.
2. Remove the Seal Retainers from the Ceramic Plungers.
3. Remove the Inner Collar from the front of the seal retainer.
4. Remove the used Wick and install new Wick.
- NOTE: Model 3545, 3541 do not have Wicks or front half of Seal Retainer.**
5. Replace Inner Collar on Seal Retainer.
6. Loosen Plunger Retainer 4 to 5 turns. Push Plunger towards Crankcase until Plunger Retainer pops out.
7. Unscrew and remove Plunger Retainer, Gasket, O-Ring, Back-up-Ring and Ceramic Plunger, Keyhole Washer and Barrier Slinger from each Plunger Rod.

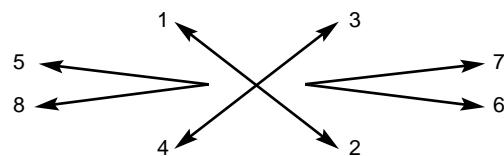
Reassembly

1. With these plunger items removed, examine the Crankcase Oil Seal for wear or deterioration and replace as needed.
2. Replace Keyhole Washer on Plunger Rod.
3. Carefully examine each Plunger for scoring or cracks and replace if worn.
- NOTE: Ceramic Plunger can only be installed one direction (front to back). Do not force onto rod.**
4. Examine Gasket, O-Ring and Back-up-Ring on Plunger Retainer and replace if cut or worn. Lubricate O-Ring for ease of installation and to avoid damaging O-Rings.
- NOTE: First install Gasket, then O-Ring and Back-up-Ring.**
5. Apply loctite 242 to the threads of the Plunger Retainer and thread Plunger Retainer onto Plunger Rod. Torque per specifications.
6. Slip Seal Retainers over Plungers.
- NOTE: On Model 3545, 3541 install LPS Spacer over plungers until flush with Seal Retainer. Line up Wicks with the oil holes in the Crankcase and tabs in the Oil Pan (3520, 3521, 3527, 3535, 3531, 3537).**
7. Rotate crankshaft by hand so the two outside Plungers are extended equally.
8. Lubricate the Plungers.
9. Carefully replace Inlet Manifold onto Plungers and press into Crankcase. Keep manifold aligned to avoid damaging Plungers.
10. Replace four (4) HSH screws and torque per chart.
11. Examine inlet port o-rings at bottom of manifold and replace if cut or worn.

Wick lubrication: Oiler setting for Wicks is three drops per hole, twice per month for normal operation. Oiler adjustment is vertical to start feed, horizontal to stop feed, 45° to flush bearing. Additional lubrication may be required with increased hours of operation and temperature.

NOTE: Do not lubricate wicks at initial start-up. Operate for 10 to 15 minutes to allow grease from LPS to penetrate the plunger surface, then lubricate as needed.

12. Lubricate outer surface of V-Packing Spacer, O-Rings and valve chamber walls and carefully slip Discharge Manifold over V-Packing Spacer.
13. Hand tighten the two (2) HSH screws first. Then hand tighten the remaining six (6) HSH screws. Torque per chart and in this sequence.



SERVICING THE CRANKCASE SECTION

1. While manifolds, plungers and seal retainers are removed examine crankcase oil seals for leaking and wear.
2. Check for signs of leaking at Bearing Covers, Rear Cover, Drain Plug, and Bubble Oil Gauge.
3. Check oil level and for evidence of water in oil. Change crankcase oil on a regular schedule. See Preventative Maintenance Check-List.
4. Rotate Crankshaft by hand to feel for smooth bearing movement.
5. Examine Crankshaft Oil Seals externally for drying, cracking or leaking.
6. Contact CAT PUMPS or your local distributor if crankcase service is required. See Tech Bulletin 035.

See section III of the Plunger Pump Service Video for additional information (except 3560).

PREVENTATIVE MAINTENANCE CHECK-LIST

Check	Daily	Weekly	50 hrs.	500 hrs.*	1500 hrs.**	3000 hrs.**
Clean Filters	x					
Oil Level/Quality	x					
Oil Leaks	x					
Water Leaks	x					
Belts, Pulley		x				
Plumbing		x				
Initial Oil Change			x			
Oil Change				x		
Seal Change					x	
Valve Change						x
Accessories					x	

* If other than CAT PUMPS special multi-viscosity ISO68 oil is used, change cycle should be every 300 hours.

** Each system's maintenance cycle will be exclusive. If system performance decreases, check immediately. If no wear at 1500 hours, check again at 2000 hours and each 500 hours until wear is observed. Valves typically require changing every other seal change.

Duty cycle, temperature, quality of pumped liquid and inlet feed conditions all effect the life of pump wear parts and service cycle.

** Remember to service the regulator/unloader at each seal servicing and check all system accessories and connections before resuming operation.

Refer to video for additional assistance.

INLET CONDITION CHECK-LIST

Review Before Start-Up

Inadequate inlet conditions can cause serious malfunctions in the best designed pump. Surprisingly, the simplest of things can cause the most severe problems or go unnoticed to the unfamiliar or untrained eye. REVIEW THIS CHECK-LIST BEFORE OPERATION OF ANY SYSTEM. Remember, no two systems are alike, so there can be no **ONE** best way to set-up a system. All factors must be carefully considered.

INLET SUPPLY should exceed the maximum flow being delivered by the pump to assure proper performance.

Open inlet shut-off valve and turn on water supply to avoid starving pump. **DO NOT RUN PUMP DRY.**

Temperatures above 130°F are permissible. Add 1/2 PSI inlet pressure per each degree F over 130°F. Elastomer or RPM changes may be required. See Tech Bulletin 002 or call CAT PUMPS for recommendations.

Avoid closed loop systems especially with high temperature, ultra-high pressure or large volumes. Conditions vary with regulating/unloader valve.

Low vapor pressure liquids, such as solvents, require a booster pump and C.A.T. to maintain adequate inlet supply.

Higher viscosity liquids require a positive head and a C.A.T. to assure adequate inlet supply.

Higher temperature liquids tend to vaporize and require positive heads and C.A.T. to assure adequate inlet supply.

When using an inlet supply reservoir, size it to provide adequate liquid to accommodate the maximum output of the pump, generally a minimum of 6 to 10 times the GPM (however, a combination of system factors can change this requirement); provide adequate baffling in the tank to eliminate air bubbles and turbulence; install diffusers on all return lines to the tank.

INLET LINE SIZE should be adequate to avoid starving the pump.

Line size must be a minimum of one size larger than the pump inlet fitting. Avoid tees, 90 degree elbows or valves in the inlet line of the pump to reduce the risk of flow restriction and cavitation.

The line **MUST** be a FLEXIBLE hose, NOT a rigid pipe, and reinforced on SUCTION systems to avoid collapsing.

The simpler the inlet plumbing the less the potential for problems. Keep the length to a minimum, the number of elbows and joints to a minimum (ideally no elbows) and the inlet accessories to a minimum.

Use pipe sealant to assure air-tight, positive sealing pipe joints.

INLET PRESSURE should fall within the specifications of the pump.

Acceleration loss of liquids may be increased by high RPM, high temperatures, low vapor pressures or high viscosity and may require pressurized inlet and C.A.T. to maintain adequate inlet supply. **DO NOT USE C.A.T WITH SUCTION INLET.**

Optimum pump performance is obtained with +20 PSI (1.4 BAR) inlet pressure and a C.A.T. for certain applications. With adequate inlet plumbing, most pumps will perform with flooded suction. Maximum inlet pressure is 70 PSI (4.9 BAR).

After prolonged storage, pump should be rotated by hand and purged of air to facilitate priming. Disconnect the discharge port and allow liquid to pass through pump and measure flow.

INLET ACCESSORIES are designed to protect against overpressurization, control inlet flow, contamination or temperature and provide ease of servicing.

A shut-off valve is recommended to facilitate maintenance.

Installation of a C.A.T. is essential in applications with stressful conditions such as high temperatures, booster pump feed or long inlet lines. **Do not use C.A.T. with negative inlet pressure.**

A stand pipe can be used in some applications to help maintain a positive head at the pump inlet line.

Inspect and clean inlet filters on a regular schedule to avoid flow restriction.

A pressure transducer is necessary to accurately read inlet pressure. **Short term, intermittent cavitation will not register on a standard gauge.**

All accessories should be sized to avoid restricting the inlet flow.

All accessories should be compatible with the solution being pumped to prevent premature failure or malfunction.

Optional inlet protection can be achieved by installing a pressure cut off switch between the inlet filter and the pump to shut off pump when there is no positive inlet pressure.

BY-PASS TO INLET Care should be exercised when deciding the method of by-pass from control valves.

It is recommended the by-pass be directed to a baffled reservoir tank, with at least one baffle between the by-pass line and the inlet line to the pump.

Although not recommended, by-pass liquid may be returned to the inlet line of the pump if the system is properly designed to protect your pump. When a pulsation dampener is used, a **PRESSURE REDUCING VALVE** must be installed on the inlet line (**BETWEEN THE BY-PASS CONNECTION AND THE INLET TO THE PUMP**) to avoid excessive pressure to the inlet of the pump. It is also recommended that a **THERMO VALVE** be used in the by-pass line to monitor the temperature build-up in the by-pass loop to avoid premature seal failure.

A reinforced, flexible, low pressure hose rated up to 300 PSI should be used for routing by-pass back to the pump inlet.

Caution should be exercised not to undersize the by-pass hose diameter and length. Refer to Technical Bulletin 064 for additional information on the size and length of the by-pass line.

Check the pressure in the by-pass line to avoid overpressurizing the inlet.

The by-pass line should be connected to the pump inlet line at a gentle angle of 45° or less and no closer than 10 times the pump inlet port diameter e.g. 1-1/2" port size = 15" distance from pump inlet port.

TORQUE CHART

Pump Item	Thread	Tool Size [Part No.]	Torque in. lbs.	ft. lbs.	Nm
Plunger Retainer Model 3560 Only	M10 M7	M21 Hex M14 Hex [25053]	220 90	18.0 7.5	24 10
Inlet Manifold Screws	M14	M12 Allen [33048]	480	40.0	54
Discharge Manifold Screws	M12	M10 Allen [33047]	355	30.0	40
Valve Plugs	M45	M41 Hex	1305	109	148
Valve Plug Screws	M14	M12 Allen [33048]	486	40.5	55
Rear Cover/ Bearing Cover Screws	M8	M13 Hex [25324]	115	9.58	13
Connecting Rod Screws	M10	M17 Hex [25083]	395	33.0	45
Bubble Oil Gauge	M28	Oil Gauge Tool [44050]	45	3.6	5
Direct Mount Screws	M14	M22 Hex	570	47.5	64

TECHNICAL BULLETIN REFERENCE CHART

No.	Subject	Models
002	Inlet Pressure VS Liquid Temperature	All Models
003	Power Unit Drive Packages	3PFR - 68PFR, 10FR - 60FR
024	Lubrication of Lo-Pressure Seals	All Models
035	Servicing Crankcase Section	7CP, 7PFR - 68PFR
036	Cylinder and Plunger Reference Chart	All Models
040	Manifold and Valve Part	3527 and 3537
041	Oil Gauge and Crankcase	3520 and 3535
043	LPS and HPS Servicing	All Plunger Models
050	Spacer with Coil Springs	3520, 3527, 3535, 3537
052	Plunger Rod and Stud	3PFR, 5PFR, 15PFR, 35PFR, 60PFR
053	Liquid Gasket	All Plunger NAB-S.S. Models
064	By-Pass Hose Sizing	All Unloaders/Regulators
069	Forged Extended Manifolds	35PFR
074	Torque Chart	Piston and Plunger Pumps
077	Oil Drain Kit	All Models (except 2SF/4SF)
083	Winterizing a Pump	All Models
087	Female Adapters	15PFR, 35PFR, 60PFR
095	Galling Preventative	Stainless Steel Pumps

HOSE FRICTION LOSS

Water* Flow Gal/Min	PRESSURE DROP IN PSI PER 100 FT OF HOSE WITH TYPICAL WATER FLOW RATES Hose Inside Diameters, Inches						
	1/4	5/16	3/8	1/2	5/8	3/4	1"
0.5	16	5	2				
1	54	20	7	2			
2	180	60	25	6	2		
3	380	120	50	13	4	2	
4		220	90	24	7	3	
5		320	130	34	10	4	
6			220	52	16	7	1
8			300	80	25	10	2
10			450	120	38	14	3
15			900	250	80	30	7
20			1600	400	121	50	12
25				650	200	76	19
30					250	96	24
40					410	162	42
50					600	235	62
60					370	93	

*At a fixed flow rate with a given size hose, the pressure drop across a given hose length will be directly proportional. A 50 ft. hose will exhibit one-half the pressure drop of a 100 ft. hose. Above values shown are valid at all pressure levels.

WATER LINE PRESSURE LOSS

PRESSURE DROP IN PSI PER 100 FEET

Water GPM	Steel Pipe—Nominal Dia.					Brass Pipe—Nominal Dia.					Copper Tubing O.D. Type L							
	1/4	3/8	1/2	3/4	1 1/4	1 1/2	1/4	3/8	1/2	3/4	1 1/4	1 1/2	1/4	3/8	1/2	5/8	3/4	7/8
1	8.5	1.9					6.0	1.6			120	13	2.9	1.0				
2	30	7.0	2.1				20	5.6	1.8		400	45	10	3.4	1.3			
3	60	14	4.5	1.1			40	11	3.6		94	20	6.7	2.6				
5	150	36	12	2.8			100	28	9.0	2.2	230	30	17	6.1	3.0			
8	330	86	28	6.7	1.9		220	62	21	5.2	1.6	500	120	40	15	6.5		
10	520	130	43	10	3.0		320	90	30	7.8	2.4	180	56	22	10			
15	270	90	21	6.2	1.6		190	62	16	5.0	1.5		120	44	20			
25	670	240	56	16	4.2	2.0	470	150	40	12	3.8	1.7	330	110	50			
40		66	17	8.0				39	11	5.0		550	200	88				
60											23	11						
80											40	19						
100											61	28						
	210	107	48															

RESISTANCE OF VALVES AND FITTINGS

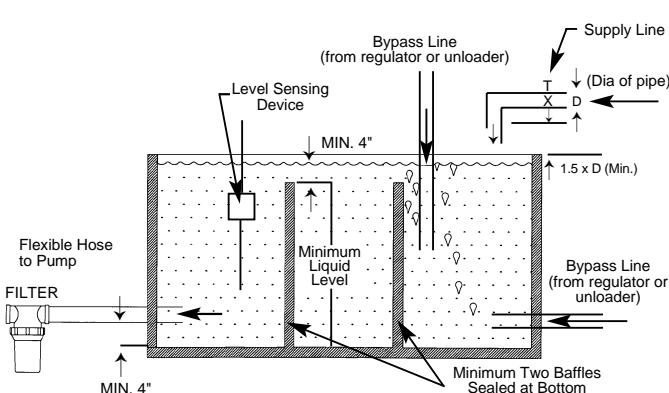
Nominal Pipe Size Inches	Inside Diameter Inches	Equivalent Length of Standard Pipe in Feet								
		Gate Valve	Globe Valve	Angle Valve	45° Elbow	90° Elbow	180° Close Ret	Tee Thru Run	Tee Thru Branch	
1/2	0.622	0.41	18.5	9.3	0.78	1.67	3.71	0.93	3.33	
3/4	0.824	0.54	24.5	12.3	1.03	2.21	4.90	1.23	4.41	
1	1.049	0.69	31.2	15.6	1.31	2.81	6.25	1.56	5.62	
1 1/4	1.380	0.90	41.0	20.5	1.73	3.70	8.22	2.06	7.40	
1 1/2	1.610	1.05	48.0	24.0	2.15	4.31	9.59	2.40	8.63	
2	2.067	1.35	61.5	30.8	2.59	5.55	12.30	3.08	11.60	
2 1/2	2.469	1.62	73.5	36.8	3.09	6.61	14.70	3.68	13.20	
3	3.068	2.01	91.5	45.8	3.84	8.23	18.20	4.57	16.40	
4	4.026	2.64	120.0	60.0	5.03	10.80	23.90	6.00	21.60	

Arriving at a total line pressure loss, consideration should then be given to pressure loss created by valves, fittings and elevation of lines.

If a sufficient number of valves and fittings are incorporated in the system to materially affect the total line loss, add to the total line length, the equivalent length of line of each valve or fitting.

TYPICAL RESERVOIR TANK

RECOMMENDED 6 TO 10 TIMES SYSTEM CAPACITY



Handy Formulas to Help You

Q. How can I find the RPM needed to get specific GPM (Gallons Per Minute) I want?

$$\text{A. Desired RPM} = \frac{\text{Desired GPM} \times \text{Rated RPM}}{\text{Rated GPM}}$$

Q. I have to run my pump at a certain RPM. How do I figure the GPM I'll get?

$$\text{A. Desired GPM} = \frac{\text{Desired RPM} \times \text{Rated GPM}}{\text{Rated RPM}}$$

Q. Is there a simple way to find the approximate horsepower I'll need to run the pump?

$$\text{A. Electric Brake Horsepower Required} = \frac{\text{GPM} \times \text{PSI}}{1460} \quad (\text{Standard 85\% Mech. Efficiency})$$

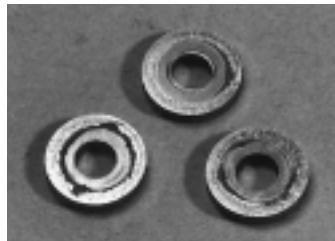
Q. What size motor pulley should I use?

$$\text{A. Pump Pulley (Outer Diameter)} \times \frac{\text{Pump RPM}}{\text{Motor/Engine RPM}} \quad (\text{Consult Engine Mfr.})$$

Q. How do I calculate the torque for my hydraulic drive system?

$$\text{A. Torque (ft. lbs.)} = 3.6 \left(\frac{\text{GPM} \times \text{PSI}}{\text{RPM}} \right)$$

Avoid Cavitation Damage



One or several of the conditions shown in the chart below may contribute to cavitation in a system resulting in premature wear, system downtime and unnecessary operating costs.

CONDITION

Inadequate inlet line size • Increase line size to the inlet port or one size larger

Water hammering liquid acceleration/deceleration • Install C.A.T. Tube
• Move pump closer to liquid supply

Rigid Inlet Plumbing • Use flexible wire reinforced hose to absorb pulsation and pressure spikes

Excessive Elbows in Inlet Plumbing • Keep elbows to a minimum and less than 90°

Excessive Liquid Temperature • Use Thermo Valve in bypass line
• Do not exceed pump temperature specifications
• Substitute closed loop with baffled holding tank
• Adequately size tank for frequent or high volume bypass
• Pressure feed high temperature liquids
• Properly ventilate cabinets and rooms

Air Leaks in Plumbing • Check all connections
• Use PTFE thread tape or pipe thread sealant

Agitation in Supply Tank • Size tank according to pump output — minimum 6-10 times system GPM
• Baffle tank to purge air from liquid and separate inlet from discharge

High Viscosity Liquids • Verify viscosity against pump specifications before operation
• Elevate liquid temperature enough to reduce viscosity
• Lower RPM of pump
• Pressure feed pump
• Increase inlet line size

Clogged Filters • Perform regular maintenance or use clean filters and monitor build up
• Use adequate mesh size for liquid and pump specifications

DIAGNOSIS AND MAINTENANCE

One of the most important steps in a high pressure system is to establish a regular maintenance program. This will vary slightly with each system and is determined by various elements such as the duty cycle, the liquid being pumped, the actual specifications vs rated specifications of the pump, the ambient conditions, the inlet conditions and the accessories in the system. A careful review of the necessary inlet conditions and protection devices required before the system is installed will eliminate many potential problems.

CAT PUMPS are very easy pumps to service and require far less frequent service than most pumps. Typically, only common tools are required, making in-field service convenient, however, there are a few custom tools, special to certain models, that do simplify the process. This service manual is designed to assist you with the disassembly and reassembly of your pump. The following guide will assist in determining the cause and remedy to various operating conditions. You can also review our **FAQ** or **SERVICE** sections on our **WEB SITE** for more facts or contact CAT PUMPS directly.

PROBLEM	PROBABLE CAUSE	SOLUTION
Low pressure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Worn nozzle. •Belt slippage. •Air leak in inlet plumbing. •Pressure gauge inoperative or not registering accurately. •Relief valve stuck, partially plugged or improperly adjusted. •Inlet suction strainer (filter) clogged or improperly sized. •Abrasives in pumped liquid. •Leaky discharge hose. •Inadequate liquid supply. •Severe cavitation. •Worn seals. •Worn or dirty inlet/discharge valves. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Replace with properly sized nozzle. •Tighten belt(s) or install new belt(s). •Tighten fittings and hoses. Use PTFE liquid or tape. •Check with new gauge. Replace worn or damaged gauge. •Clean/adjust relief valve. Replace worn seats/valves and o-rings. •Clean filter. Use adequate size filter. Check more frequently. •Install proper filter. •Replace discharge hose with proper rating for system. •Pressurize inlet and install C.A.T. •Check inlet conditions. •Install new seal kit. Increase frequency of service. •Clean inlet/discharge valves or install new valve kit.
Pulsation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Faulty Pulsation Dampener. •Foreign material trapped in inlet/discharge valves. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Check precharge. If low, recharge, or install a new dampener. •Clean inlet/discharge valves or install new valve kit.
Water leak	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Under the manifold •Worn V-Packings or Lo-Pressure Seals. •Worn adapter o-rings. •Into the crankcase •Humid air condensing into water inside the crankcase. •Excessive wear to seals and V-Packings. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Install new seal kit. Increase frequency of service. •Install new o-rings. •Install oil cap protector. Change oil every 3 months or 500 hours. •Install new seal kit. Increase frequency of service.
Knocking noise	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Inlet supply •Inadequate inlet liquid supply. •Bearing •Broken or worn bearing. •Pulley •Loose pulley on crankshaft 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Check liquid supply. Increase line size, pressurize or install C.A.T. •Replace bearing. •Check key and tighten set screw.
Oil leak	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Crankcase oil seals. •Crankshaft oil seals and o-rings. •Drain plug •Bubble gauge •Rear cover •Filler cap •Worn crankcase oil seals. •Worn crankshaft oil seals or o-rings on bearing cover. •Loose drain plug or worn drain plug o-ring. •Loose bubble gauge or worn bubble gauge gasket. •Loose rear cover or worn rear cover o-ring. •Loose filler cap or excessive oil in crankcase. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Replace crankcase oil seals. •Remove bearing cover and replace o-rings and/or oil seals. •Tighten drain plug or replace o-ring. •Tighten bubble gauge or replace gasket. •Tighten rear cover or replace o-ring. •Tighten filler cap. Fill crankcase to specified capacity.
Pump runs extremely rough	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Inlet conditions •Restricted inlet or air entering the inlet plumbing •Pump valves •Stuck inlet/discharge valves. •Pump seals •Leaking V-Packings or Lo-Pressure seals. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Correct inlet size plumbing. Check for air tight seal. •Clean out foreign material or install new valve kit. •Install new seal kit. Increase frequency of service.
Premature seal failure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Scored plungers. •Over pressure to inlet manifold. •Abrasive material in the liquid being pumped. •Excessive pressure and/or temperature of pumped liquid. •Running pump dry. •Starving pump of adequate liquid. •Eroded manifold. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Replace plungers. •Reduce inlet pressure per specifications. •Install proper filtration at pump inlet and clean regularly. •Check pressure and inlet liquid temperature. •DO NOT RUN PUMP WITHOUT LIQUID. •Increase hose one size larger than inlet port size. Pressurize and install C.A.T. •Replace manifold. Check liquid compatibility.